

## CAT

**CATERER**. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or purveyor.  
Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;  
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;  
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,  
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes.

Ben. *Johnson's Tavern Academy.*  
He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food.

King Charles.  
Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*.

**CATERESS**. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

South.  
Impostor! do not charge innocent nature,  
As if the would her children should be riotous  
With her abundance? she, good *cateress*,  
Means her provision only to the good.

Milton.  
**CATERPILLAR**. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minshew* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel; it seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *pillar*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed.

Bacon.  
Aulter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture.

Peasam on Drawing.  
**CATERPILLAR**. *n. f.* [*Scorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant. It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a snail or caterpillar.

Miller.  
To **CATERWAG**. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]  
1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.  
2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwagging* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.

Shakespeare. *Twelfth Night.*  
Was no dispute between  
The *caterwagging* bretheren?

Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.  
**CATES**. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates  
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

Ben. *Johnson.*  
O wasteful riot, never well content  
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious  
Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent.

Raleigh.  
Alas, how simple to these *cates*,  
Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve!

Par. *Loss*, b. ii.  
They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste  
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding sip  
Their palatable bane.

Philips.  
With costly *cates* the stain'd her frugal board,  
Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.

Arbutnot.  
**CATFISH**. *n. f.* The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks.

Philips's *World of Words*.  
**CATHARPINGS**. *n. f.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls.

Harris.  
**CATHARTICAL**. *adj.* [*καθαρτικός*.] Purging medicines. The **CATHARTICK**. } vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats, will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge.

Quincy.  
Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt at all, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle's *Sceptical Chymistry*.  
Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were fought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions.

Decay of Piety.  
The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r,  
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour.

Garth.  
Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul.

Addison. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 507.  
**CATHARTICALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

## CAT

**CATHEAD**. *n. f.* A kind of fossil.

These nodules, with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catcaups*.

Woodward on Fossils.  
**CATHEAD**. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawle to the top of the forecable.

Sea Dict.  
**CATHEDRAL**. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.  
A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body polittick.

Ayliffe's *Poerogon*.  
Methought I sat in seat of majesty,  
In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.

Shakespeare. *Henry VI.*  
2. Belonging to an episcopal church.  
His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather.

Lack.  
3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,  
And mount the hill in venerable rows;  
There the green infants in their beds are laid.

Pope.  
**CATHEDRAL**. *n. f.* The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's.

Addison on Italy.  
**CATHERINE PEAR**. See *PEAR*.

For freaks of red were mingled there,  
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,  
The side that's next the sun.

Suckling.  
**CATHER**. *n. f.* [*καθέρω*.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *cather* must help you.

Wiseham's *Surgery*.  
**CATHOLES**. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Two little holes asfern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the captain, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern.

Sea Dict.  
**CATHOLICISM**. *n. f.* [from *catholicus*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

**CATHOLICK**. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικός*.] Universal or general.

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.  
2. Some truths are said to be *catholic*, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.

4. *Catholic*, or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Calmet.  
Doubtless the success of those your great and *catholic* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

Glennville's *Scots*.  
Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.

Ray.  
**CATHOLICON**. *n. f.* [from *catholicus*; *καθολικόν* in *grec.*] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despoing our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.  
**CATHKINS**. *n. f.* [*kattkens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

Chambers.  
**CATLIKE**. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,  
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

Shakespeare. *As you like it*.

**CATLING**. *n. f.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.  
2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle strings.

What music there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the slyder Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of.

Tr. and Cross.  
3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

Harris.  
**CATMINT**. *n. f.* [*catavia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the nettle or betony, for the most part hoary, and of a strong scent. The flowers are collected into a thick spike; the crest of the flower is broad and bifid; and

## CAU

and the lip divided into three segments. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. Miller.  
**CATOPTICAL**. *adj.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances.

Arbutnot on Air.  
**CATOPTRICKS**. *n. f.* [*κατοπτρίσματα*, a looking glass.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.

**CATPIPE**. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The fame with *catcal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces.

L'Estrange.  
**CAT'S-EYE**. A stone.

*Cat's-eye* is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a straw colour.

Woodward on Fossils.  
**CAT'S-FOOT**. *n. f.* An herb; the fame with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*, which see.

**CAT'S-HEAD**. *n. f.* A kind of apple.

*Cat's-head*, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.  
**CAT'SILVER**. *n. f.* A kind of fossil.

*Cat'silver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.

Woodward on Fossils.  
**CAT'S-TAIL**. *n. f.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat.

Phillips's *World of Words*.  
**CAT'SUP**. *n. f.* A kind of pickle, made from mulhrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer,  
Botargo, *cat'sup*, and cavier.

Swift.  
**CATTLE**. *n. f.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalis*, *quæ ad caput pertinet*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. Mandeville uses *cattle* for price.]

1. Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks.

Shakespeare. *T. And.*  
And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.

Gen. i. 25.  
2. It is used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour.

Shakespeare. *As you like it*.  
**CAVALCADE**. *n. f.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,  
From their high standings, yet look up to you:  
From your brave train each singles out a ray,  
And longs to date a conquest from your day.

Dryden.  
How mult the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising?

Addison. *Spect.*  
**CAVALIER**. *n. f.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd  
With one appearing hair, that will not follow  
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?

Shakespeare. *Henry VIII.*  
3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guefts and Gibelines, Hugonots, and *Cavaliers*.

Swift.  
**CAVALIER**. *adj.* [from the substant.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*.

Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none.

Suckling.  
3. Disdainful; haughty.

**CAVALIERLY**. *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

**CAVALRY**. *n. f.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot.

Bacon's *Henry VII.*  
Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horie.

Addison on the State of the War.  
To **CAVATE**. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

**CAVAZION**. *n. f.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarge; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

Phillips's *World of Words*.  
**CAUDEBECK**. *n. f.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made.

Phillips's *World of Words*.

## CAV

**CAUDLE**. *n. f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet.

Shakespeare. *Henry VI.* p. ii.  
He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine.

Wiseham's *Surgery*.  
To **CAUDLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *caudle*; to mix as *caudle*.

Will the cold brook,  
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,  
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit?

Shakespeare. *Timon*.  
**CAVE**. *n. f.* [*cava*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies  
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,  
And make them keep their *caves*.

Shakespeare. *King Lear*.  
Bid him bring his power  
Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall  
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night.

Shakespeare. *Richard III.*  
They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry.

Watson.  
Through this *cave* was dug with vast expence,  
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince.

Dryden.  
2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the found a little.

Bacon's *Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup> 272.  
To **CAVE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that such as we  
*Cave* here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time  
May make some stronger heed.

Shakespeare. *Cymbeline*.  
**CAVEAT**. *n. f.* [*caveat*, Lat. let him beware.]

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair.

Ayliffe.  
The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots.

Spenser on Ireland.  
I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*.

Trumbull to Pope.  
**CAVERN**. *n. f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough  
To mask thy monstrous visage?

Shakespeare. *Julius Caesar*.  
Monsters of the foaming deep,  
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd,  
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy.

Thomson.  
**CAVERNED**. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass  
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust  
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground  
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war

Philips.  
In fiery whirls.  
High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,  
In living rills a gushing fountain broke.

Pope's *Odyssy*.  
2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,  
No *cavern'd* hermit, rest self-satisfy'd.

Pope's *Essay on Man*.  
**CAVERNOUS**. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath.

Woodward's *Nat. History*.  
**CAVESSON**. *n. f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.]

A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit.

Farrier's *Dict*.  
**CAVE**. *n. f.* A chest with holes on the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

Phillips's *World of Words*.  
**CAUGHT**. *particip. pass.* [from *to catch*; which see.]

**CAVIA'RE**. *n. f.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a turgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*.

Grew's *Museum*.  
**CAVIER**. *n. f.* A corruption of *caviare*. See *CATSUP*.

To **CAVIL**. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise capitious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land  
To any well deserving friend;  
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,  
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.

Shakespeare. *Henry IV.*  
My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy  
To *cavil* in the course of this contract.

Shakespeare. *Henry VI.*  
He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage.

Pope's *Notes on the Iliad*.  
To **CAVIL**. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.